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tially our bankruptcy system, even with the theoretical union of forces in the person of receiver or trustee. The weakness of the creditors' position is said to have tempted at times even a receiver or a trustee; the infliction of most severe punishment might perhaps help in restoration of the practical system to more general public respect.

The desire of Mr. Gilbert or his publishers to keep the work within one volume, has required some sacrifice of desirable physical qualities found in earlier editions. The inner margin is trying; the notes have now grown so important as to require larger type than is given to them; even here, in the growing quotation from judicial reasoning, one suspects the author of unconsciously adopting a more constructive attitude than he professes. But until this attitude is more openly avowed, the book is apt to be what it has been, a most complete reference work for practitioners, but a labyrinth to law students.

*Michael F. Dee.*

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND OTHER CORPORATIONS. By E. HILTON YOUNG, M. A. Cambridge, England: UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1912. pp. xii, 332.

This scholarly production deserves careful consideration from all who are interested in the subjects of Corporations and Conflict of Laws. The first part of the book is devoted to a detailed discussion of the status and capacity of the juristic person in Private International Law. The second part deals with the position in English law of the foreign corporation. The latter part is of primary interest to the student of private law alone. The former part deserves the study of the political scientist as well.

In his modest preface, Mr. Young explains that the seed from which germinated his present study was the consideration given by him to the well known case of *Risdon Iron Works v. Furness* L. R. [1906] 1 K. B. 49. The reviewer can well understand the fascination. There are few more interesting or knotty problems in the entire field of corporation law. The brilliant treatment of this topic is merely characteristic of the general excellence of the volume. The reviewer ventures, however, to suggest that the recent American decisions in *Chesley v. Soo Lignite Coal Co.* (1909) 19 N. Dak. 18, 121 N. W. 73, *Leyner Engineering Works v. Kepner* (1908) 163 Fed. 605, and *Thomas v. Matthiesen* (1909) 170 Fed. 362, shed some slight additional measure of light to guide us.

The book is an admirable attempt to blaze a trail in a much-tangled juridical maze. It is, however, as the learned author admits, "an attempt rather to open up the subject to discussion than to provide a full or final solution." There remains, still, an infinite amount of work to be done. And, it must be added, clever and interesting as are Mr. Young's theories, some of them are very far, indeed, from acceptance, at least in our courts.

The style is lucid, the references—even to American case law—reasonably ample, and the general make-up of the work above criticism. The author deserves the thanks of the profession on both sides of the Atlantic.

*I. Maurice Wormser.*

A HANDBOOK ON ELECTION LAWS. By JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS and ALBERT H. PUTNEY. Chicago: ILLINOIS BOOK EXCHANGE. 1912. pp. 279.

The history of election laws constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in legal history. The origin and evolution of elections is

throughout closely connected with the creation and development of free political institutions. The existence or non-existence of elections, together with the character of the elections if they do exist, furnish a clue to the general tone and character of the laws of any country or any period.

This book gives proof of the fact that if a man is allowed to write the election laws of a country, he need not worry as to who wrote the Constitution. The great advance towards fair elections was that made by the introduction of the Australian ballot system, the history and purposes of which are fully discussed in this volume. A still more recently developed method of voting is that by voting machines, which is still in an embryonic stage. There is a chapter on voting machines which is very illuminating.

The authors show plainly that the introduction of the Australian ballot, of primary nominations and of the initiative and referendum, has so entirely revolutionized American political conditions during the past quarter of a century, that the American elections and election laws with which the last generation was familiar bear almost no resemblance to those of today. They hold that the most enduring work which the present generation will accomplish in the field of Jurisprudence is the reform of the election laws.

*John Edward Oster.*

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